

HOUSTON HAS PLAN OF REORGANIZATION

Favors Consolidation of the Bureaus of Department of Agriculture.

TO BRIGHTEN FARM LIFE PART OF HIS PROGRAM

Inquiries Among Rural Women Said to Show Need of Government Assistance.

Plans for reorganizing the Department of Agriculture and for redistributing the country for the enforcement of the pure food law are outlined in the report of Secretary Houston, just made public. He recommends that the free distribution of seeds by congressmen should be discontinued, and that in its stead there be conducted a constructive work in securing and distributing seeds and plants.

The plan for the reorganization of the department is to be included in the estimates for the fiscal year 1916, and proposes to carry out the work of the department in five or six main groups, such as research, state relations, rural organization, forest service, weather and regulation, secretary Houston is of the opinion that such a plan will promote coordination. The Secretary also declares that he will ask for authority to prepare amendments to the pure food law to improve the food supply, protect the public health and promote uniformity in food legislation.

Conditions vary widely in the United States, says the report, because farmers do not equally need better credit arrangements, and all sections are not similarly circumstanced. He contends that when all necessary allowance has been made for fundamental factors it is probably clear that the rural communities are not as efficiently served as they should be by existing financial arrangements. The Secretary believes there does not appear to be need for unique or special legislation or for legislation which shall aim to give the farmer credit on easier terms than other members of society. What is needed is the creation of conditions and machinery which shall enable him on similar credit foundations to secure money at the same rates as those that prevail for other classes and for other sections.

Needs of Rural Women.

To gain information to enable the department better to serve rural women, the Secretary has addressed letters of inquiry to the women of 35,000 selected farms covering every county.

Other surveys and studies also were conducted. Analysis of the small part of the letters as yet digested shows that farm women desire assistance in all phases of home management, especially as to ways of securing running water, introducing household power machinery and labor-saving arrangements, and providing better hygienic and sanitary conditions. Many seek advice as to the better marketing of the articles they produce. Others ask the department to prove to the man that their work is worth something in dollars and cents. The overwork of women and children and difficulty of securing domestic help are mentioned by a number of the writers. The Secretary believes that intelligent help to women in matters of home management will contribute directly to the general success of the farm. It purposes, therefore, to ask Congress for means and authority to make more complete studies of domestic conditions on the farm, to experiment with labor-saving devices and methods, and to acquire completely the question of practical sanitation by hygienic protection for the farm family.

As to federal aid for good roads, the Secretary says the federal government should deal with the state as the lowest unit, through an expert highway commissioner as its agency. The plan should provide for maintenance as well as construction. Preference should be given to the improvement of roads over other products from the farms can be taken to the nearest railway station. A scheme of road construction should be developed within a state should be developed and mutually agreed upon. Money appropriated by the federal government should be apportioned on the basis of such factors as total population, farm population, area, taxable valuation and mileage.

Year's Low Crop Yields.

Special emphasis is laid on the fact that the figures for crops quoted are estimates.

From the estimates at hand it appears that the production of crops in 1913 was materially below the average, the yield per acre of all crops combined being smaller than in any year in the past decade, with the exception of 1911. The crop of wheat, the most valuable product of this country, according to the estimates, fell below 2,500,000,000 bushels, which is smaller than any crop since the wheat production, with an estimated total of 2,500,000,000 bushels, is the largest ever recorded in this country. This crop was made before the drought became effective. Brief mention is made as to crop conditions throughout the world. From the estimates it appears that there were increased areas sown to wheat, oats, barley, rye and corn, and that the wheat acreage has probably yielded a record output. Barley, oats and rye are bountiful crops, but corn will probably give the poorest result in twenty years.

How to Prevent Acid Stomachs and Food Fermentation

By a Stomach Specialist.

As a specialist who has spent many years in the study and treatment of stomach troubles, I have been forced to the conclusion that most people who complain of indigestion and nervous stomachs that are absolutely unable to digest food are suffering from acid stomachs. This is a condition which causes all the pains and distress, is acid in the stomach, usually due to, or aggravated by, food fermentation. Acid irritates the delicate lining of the stomach and causes fermentation, which in turn tends the stomach abnormally, causing that full bloated feeling. This belching and fermentation interfere with and retard the process of digestion. The stomach is usually healthy and normal, but irritated almost invariably by these foreign elements—acid and wind. In all cases—and they comprise over 90 per cent of all stomach difficulties—the first and only step necessary to neutralize the acid and stop the fermentation is to take a little water of soda water immediately after eating, a teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda, which is doubtless the best and only really effective antacid and food preservative known. The acid will be neutralized, and the fermentation stopped, immediately, and your stomach will at once proceed to digest the food in a healthy, normal manner. Be sure to ask your druggist for the bicarbonate of soda, as I have found other forms utterly lacking in its peculiarly valuable properties.—F. J. G.

A. MONTGOMERY WARD, MERCHANT PRINCE, DIES

Head of Mail Order House Rose From Day Laborer—Watchdog of Chicago's Lake Front.

CHICAGO, December 8.—Aaron Montgomery Ward, who rose from a day laborer to the presidency of a mail order house died yesterday at his residence at Highland Park. The multimillionaire was seventy years old.

Death resulted from a complication of diseases which developed after two falls. About two years ago Mr. Ward slipped on the running board of an automobile at Pasadena, Cal., and broke one arm and a shoulder blade. Six weeks ago he fell in his home and fractured his right hip. The kidneys were injured and pneumonia set in.

Worth About \$15,000,000.

Mr. Ward was born at Chatham, N. J., February 17, 1843, the family coming west when he was eight years old. He advanced himself by his own endeavors, until at his death his wealth is reliably estimated at \$15,000,000.

Mr. Ward's long-continued efforts to prevent the erection of buildings in Grant Park won for him the name of "The Watchdog of the Lake Front." At one time there were forty-six projects for buildings in the park, and he fought these projects in the face of general opposition. Two years ago the state supreme court handed down a decision prohibiting the erection of buildings on the lake front.

SEWERAGE COMMISSION PREPARING ITS REPORT

Planning for Legislation in Maryland for Better Drainage Facilities Adjoining District.

Special Correspondence of The Star.

HYATTSVILLE, Md., December 8, 1913. The Prince Georges and Montgomery county sewerage commission, the members of which Gov. Goldsborough appointed to make an investigation of the drainage and sewerage conditions surrounding the District of Columbia, is busily engaged in preparing its report, together with a bill to be introduced during the session of the legislature which convenes in Annapolis January 1.

The commission is working in unison with the District of Columbia authorities, the latter being deeply concerned in relieving present conditions resulting from the sewage from Maryland towns.

Survey Submitted.

Robert B. Morse, chief of the bureau of sanitary engineers, state department of health, has submitted to the commission a detailed survey of the territory in which it is proposed to provide proper sewerage facilities, and also a general sketch of the necessary sewer lines. The proposition is to construct four large trunk lines, radiating from different points in the District of Columbia to Berwyn, Takoma Park, and in Little Falls branch and Rock creek.

Unable to Comply With Order.

Referring to the order of the interstate commerce commission directed to the Washington Interurban Railway Company, formerly the Washington, Spa Spring and Great Falls Railroad Company, which operates an electric railroad from 15th and H streets northeast to Berwyn, Prince Georges county, to desist from collecting increased passenger rates because the company had neglected to file its tariffs thirty days before establishing the increased rates, a representative of the company informed a Star correspondent late last night that it was impossible to comply with the commission's mandate, although the notice of the increased rates would be filed today.

Dwellings Damaged by Fire.

A one-story frame dwelling occupied by Clarence Sharps, Melrose Park, was almost destroyed by fire Saturday night. The flames spread rapidly. Of the furniture only a few chairs were saved. The house is owned by Mrs. R. K. Elliott, who is now traveling in Europe, and is fully insured, it is stated.

Fire damaged the home of Earnest Con. In Crystal Springs avenue, Capitol Heights, Prince Georges county, Thursday afternoon. The volunteer fire department succeeded in checking the flames, and a large portion of the furniture was saved. It is reported that a lighted cigarette was responsible for the blaze. The loss was about \$1,000, partially covered by insurance.

At the beginning of the current school year last September the county school commissioners notified Rodger Manning, the principal of the Laurel High School, that his services were no longer required, and appointed K. T. Morris in his place. Mr. Manning took the matter to the state board of education, Gov. Goldsborough, chairman, and the board ordered his reinstatement. The county school board refused to comply with the demand.

Appeals to Court.

The latter then made application to a circuit court at Upper Marlboro for a writ of mandamus compelling the county school board to remove Prof. Morris, and the case was argued before Associate Justice Beall last Tuesday.

Robert W. Wells, son of State Senator Charles A. Wells of Prince Georges county, has announced his intention of seeking the nomination for Congress from the fifth congressional district, Maryland, at the next summer. It is known that Frank O. Smith of Robert county, present representing the district in Congress, will seek a renomination, and the name of former State Senator Arthur P. Gorman of Howard county, son of the late United States senator, has also been mentioned in connection with the race.

SENATE EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Red Tape, Grape Fruit, Liniment and Hay Among Items.

Articles ranging from spoils of red tape and grape fruit to mustard liniment and timothy hay are included in the contingent expense account of the Senate for the period since the democratic party took control up to the end of the fiscal year, according to the report of the secretary of the Senate, James M. Baker. The liniment and the hay were for use in the Senate stables.

The secretary's report shows that \$30 was paid to the Riverman for the carriage which conveyed President Wilson from the White House to the Capitol and back on inauguration day, while the same service for the Vice President cost only \$25.

Vice President Marshall's automobile drew heavily on the contingent fund. His chauffeur is paid at the rate of \$1,000 a year. The first month the Vice President was in office the secretary of the Senate paid a bill of \$246.20 for supplies for the automobile, in April it cost \$27.46 while in June three different firms presented bills aggregating about \$125 for supplies.

MORE SHIPS AND MEN NEEDED FOR SERVICE

Property Amounting to Millions of Dollars Saved by Revenue Cutters.

More ships, more officers and more men are needed by the revenue cutter service to do its work properly, and Capt. E. P. Bertholf, commandant of the service, in his annual report to Secretary McAdoo makes a plea that Congress have more regard for the needs of this service.

After giving detailed figures of the number of lives saved, the number of people

in distress assisted and the number of ships aided, Capt. Bertholf says that all this was done for \$2,471,532, about \$8,000 less than Congress appropriated, although twenty-five cruising cutters and eighteen harbor vessels were employed. Figured on a monetary basis, the service saved about \$4.30 for every dollar expended. The report says, however, that the all-important work of saving lives, destroying menacing derelicts and enforcing laws cannot be computed in dollars.

Need of New Vessels.

The report urges the replacing of the cutters Perry, Woodbury, Manhattan and Winona with modern vessels, estimated to cost about \$925,000 in all. The Perry was lost in Bering sea in 1910, and the Woodbury, Manhattan and Winona are veterans of forty-nine, forty and twenty-three years, respectively.

Construction of three light-draft cutters, each with four powerful lifeboats, equipped with all sorts of lifesaving appliances, is suggested for use

on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. These cutters would follow the crest of the flood down the rivers, carrying assistance to sufferers as they went. The estimated cost of the three is \$240,000.

The point is made by the commandant that the service is in a critical situation regarding the recruiting of its commissioned personnel. Seven vacancies exist which cannot at present be filled. Congress is urged to authorize seven additional cadships in 1915, and to make permanent authorization in the following year for twenty-one cadets and cadet engineers.

In Favor of Consolidation.

Capt. Bertholf commends the proposed consolidation of the revenue cutter and life-saving services into the coast guard, declaring that it would result in increased efficiency.

He recommends the establishment of a supply depot in Alaska, preferably at Dutch Harbor, stating that it would mean an annual saving in coal expense alone of about \$18,000.

Only through strict economy and in many instances reductions in crews and

restriction of operations, says the report, was the service able to get along on the appropriation given last year. It is therefore earnestly requested that Congress be urged to allot a sufficient amount for maintenance during the next fiscal year, to the end that the service may be able to perform the duties required of it.

Senator Pittman's Auto Damaged.

An automobile belonging to Senator Key Pittman of Nevada this morning about 2 o'clock went over the sidewalk at 17th and K streets northwest, and damaged a fire plug. Charles Dilling, chauffeur in charge of the car, was on his way to the garage and he found it necessary at 17th and K streets to make a sharp turn in order to avoid a collision with a bakery wagon. The automobile was badly damaged.

The funeral of Capt. Joshua M. Fairbank of St. Michaels, Md., who died Tuesday, took place Friday from the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. U. P. Northrup officiating.

UNKNOWN INDIAN TRIBE DISCOVERED IN BRAZIL

Dr. Farabee's Amazon Expedition Makes Rare Find for University of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, December 8.—Three tribes of Indians hitherto unknown have been discovered by the University of Pennsylvania Amazon expedition in regions of Brazil never before penetrated by white men, according to a letter received at the University Museum from Dr. Farabee, head of the expedition. The letter was dated Boa Vista, Brazil, which is at the headwaters of ordinary navigation on the Uruca river, a northern affluent of the Amazon. Dr. Farabee stated that his party had just returned from an

expedition up the Uruca river to a point much higher than any previously reached by white men.

When finally halted by waterfalls, the letter continues, the party penetrated the interior, where the Indian tribes were found. The Indians call themselves Porocotos, Ajamaras and Zupacas. Dr. Farabee made vocabularies of their languages, took photographs and collected many ethnological specimens. Archeological specimens of rare interest were also found.

The letter was dated October 7, and stated that all members of the party were well and were about to set out for Guinea to make further exploration.

Heads Germanic Museum at Harvard

NEW YORK, December 8.—Word has been received here that Hugo Reisinger of this city, merchant and patron of art, had been elected president of the Germanic Museum at Harvard University. He succeeds his father-in-law, the late Adolphus Busch, who succeeded Carl Schurz, first president of the museum.

From the Washington Times of Last Night.

A Statement by Mr. Munsey Concerning The N. Y. Tribune's Persistent Attacks

Some Comment That Carries Straight

The New York Tribune in its, as yet unexplained, efforts to throw discredit on the Treasury Department, on The Munsey Trust Company, and on myself in connection with the taking over of The United States Trust Company by The Munsey Trust Company, says in part, in today's issue:

Others Had More Cash.

A significant light on the official Treasury statement quoted in the Tribune of yesterday—that "the Munsey Trust Company was the best qualified bank in Washington to handle the situation," and "this company had the largest reserve fund—more cash on hand—than perhaps any other Washington institution"—is cast by the sworn statement of the Munsey Trust Company of its condition at the close of business on October 21, which gives its cash on hand, "lawful money reserve," as \$5,591.60.

The same statement gives among the liabilities of the Munsey Trust Company "individual deposits subject to check, \$1,320,510.51." The report of the Commercial National Bank of the same date shows that bank had cash amounting to \$1,700,758; the District National Bank, \$168,000 plus, and numerous banks had upward of \$100,000 cash on hand.

The obvious purpose of this is to discredit the statement of the Treasury Department and to discredit The Munsey Trust Company. This view is amply sustained by the facts, which are as follows:

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE MUNSEY TRUST COMPANY

At Washington, in the District of Columbia, at the close of business October 21, 1913.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	\$670,791.58
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured.....	65.82
Accrued interest.....	22,094.24
Bonds, securities, &c.....	1,037,952.77
Banking house, furniture and fixtures.....	1,179,993.75
Due from national banks.....	285,545.10
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies and savings banks.....	435,825.57
Checks and other cash items.....	1,275.29
Bills of other national banks.....	1,880.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents.....	177.30
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:	
Specie.....	\$4,636.60
Legal-tender notes.....	955.00
Organization expenses.....	5,591.60
	6,464.25
Total.....	\$3,646,757.37

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....	\$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund.....	152,620.00
Reserve for interest to depositors.....	5,274.97
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	31,172.75
	36,447.72
Due to national banks.....	29,744.51
Due to trust companies and savings banks.....	92,436.20
Individual deposits subject to check—	
Checking accounts.....	\$642,032.44
Savings accounts.....	678,478.07
	1,320,510.51
Time certificates of deposit.....	11,450.00
Certified checks.....	507.62
Cashier's checks outstanding.....	3,040.81
Total.....	\$3,646,757.37

District of Columbia, City of Washington, ss:

I, A. B. CLAXTON, Treasurer of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of October, 1913.

Correct—Attest:

FRANK A. MUNSEY, WM. F. GUDE, F. A. WALKER, WILTON J. LAMBERT, WM. HENRY WHITE,
CHARLES H. JOHNSON, ASHLEY M. GOULD, W. T. DEWART, C. H. POPE, Directors.

It is true that the idle cash in our vault on this date was \$5,591.60. It is also true that our cash in other banks immediately available was \$724,703.36, which, together with the idle cash in vault, made \$730,294.96—all reserve money. Our total deposits on that date were \$1,457,689.65. This shows that our cash reserve on that date was over 50 per cent—no other bank in Washington had anything like so big a cash reserve. Indeed, the government requires of national banks only 25 per cent reserve, and has no fixed requirements for trust companies and savings banks. Custom here in the District of Columbia has fixed, I think, 12½ per cent as reserve for trust companies and savings banks.

With its over 50 per cent cash reserve, the Munsey Trust Company made a matchless showing of reserve strength. But this isn't all. The Munsey Trust Company owned in bonds and securities \$1,037,952.77, which could have been converted into cash at a minute's notice. Add this to the cash reserve of \$730,294.96 and we had immediately available cash to the extent of \$1,768,247.73, which was \$310,558.08 in excess of our total deposits. In other words, it was enough to pay back every dollar to depositors and have left over \$310,558.08.

But this isn't all, either. We had in loans and discounts \$670,791.58—all perfectly good and sound, and on which cash could have been realized at once.

Now, as to the Commercial National and District National banks. The Tribune says the Commercial had cash amounting to \$1,700,758, intimating that this bank had this amount of cash in its vault, as against \$5,591.60 in the vault of the Munsey Trust Company. The facts are these: The Commercial had in its vault on that date a cash reserve of \$351,536.85.

The balance of its reserve of \$1,349,221.15 was in other banks, as was the case with The Munsey Trust Company.

The total deposits of the Commercial on that date were \$5,768,369.24. Its cash reserve, therefore, was 29½ per cent, which was a good reserve and more than covered the requirements of the government. But in contrast with a cash reserve of over 50 per cent of The Munsey Trust Company is not quite the kind of a showing the New York Tribune presented.

The District National Bank, to which the Tribune also referred for the purpose of slugging The Munsey Trust Company, showed in total cash reserve, in its vault and in other banks, something over 31 per cent against over 50 per cent of The Munsey Trust Company.

In view of these facts the statement in the New York Tribune is inconceivable. No good purpose can be served by "journalism" of this kind.

The man who writes a partial statement, which, by reason of intended omissions, reads a lie, is at heart a liar, though the exact words he pens be true. There can be no doubt about this, and it applies as well and with equal force to the newspaper which publishes it.